Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the performance of Integrated Programme of Rice Development and special foodgrains production programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some special schemes have been included in the above mentioned programmes during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government have launched any special schemes for Agricultural Development in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) During the 7th Five Year Plan the "Special Rice Development Programme (SRPP)" and Special Foodgrains Production Programme-Rice (SFPP Rice) were implemented. The review of the performance of these programmes was done with the State, during National Conference for Kharif Campaign and Rabi Campaign held seasonally, which was observed to be, by and large satisfactory during the 7th Five Year Plan. The implementation of these programmes have contributed in increasing the average annual production of rice from 54.49 million tonnes per annum achieved during the 6th Five Year Plan to 65.06 million tonnes per annum during the 7th Five Year Plan. Similarly average productivity of rice also increased from 1352 kg. per ha. during the 6th Five Year Plan to 1587 kg. per ha. during 7th Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) During the beginning years of the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-93 & 1993-94) the "Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD)" the unified scheme of SRPP and SFPP-Rice, was implemented. However, during the remaining years of the plan i.e. from 1994-95 to 1996-97 the modified scheme "Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Rice)" will be implemented in Bihar, Eastern U.P., Eastern M.P., Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa and U.T. of Pondicherry with the emphasis on development of cropping systems approach for increasing the production of productivity of cereal crops as a whole against the individual crops approach as was being done hitherto. The funding pattern will continue to be 75:25 sharing basis between Government of India and concerned States as was under IPRD.

(e) and (f) The modified schemes "Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Rice)" & "Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Coarse Cereals Based Cropping Systems — Areas (ICDP Coarse Cereals)" will be implemented in Madhya Pradesh and "Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Rice Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Rice)" & "Integrated Cereals Development Programme in Wheat Based Cropping Systems Areas (ICDP-Wheat)" will be implemented in Uttar Pradesh during the remaining years of 8th Plan for increasing the production and productivity of cereal crops. The funding pattern under these schemes is 75:25 sharing basis between Government of India and the States.

World Bank's Assistance for National Seeds Project

4252. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI:
SHRI RAM GOPAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank assisted the National Seeds Project Phase-II;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The World Bank provided assistance of US $ 16 M to NSP-II which had the project outlay of Rs. 38.91 crores.

(b) and (c) Commencing in 1978, the project concluded in December, 1985. The beneficiaries under the project were SFCI, ICAR, and five States namely, Bihar,

Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The beneficiaries received assistance for various components like certified seed processing plants, seed storage, strengthening of breeder seed production units, Seed Certification Agencies and Seed Testing Laboratories, etc.

Cotton Yield

4253. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the average yield of cotton achieved under field conditions in India are among the lowest in the world;

(b) what are the reasons for such low yields of cotton;

(c) the State-wise average cotton yields, including Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the steps proposed to increase cotton yield per acre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Low yield of cotton in India is mainly attributed to agro-economic and agro-climatic conditions under which it is cultivated.

(c) State-wise average yield per hectare of cotton during 1993-94 is annexed as statement (*See* below).

(d) To increase the productivity and production of cotton, Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Cotton Development Programme in important cotton growing States. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided on distribution of quality seeds, sprinkler sets for irrigation and plant protection equipments. Financial assistance is also provided for organising demonstration of improved technology, integrated pest management and training of farmers.

Statement

State-wise average yield (per hectare in Kg.) of Major Cotton Producing States — 1993-94

State	1993-94
Andhra Pradesh	357
Gujarat	278
Haryana	399
Karnataka	274
Madhya Pradesh	147
Maharashtra	172
Punjab	452
Rajasthan	275
Tamil Nadu	282
All India	264

Provision of Additional Funds for NCDC

4254. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what decision Government have taken on the Maharashtra Government's request for providing additional funds to the National Cooperative Development Corporation so as to enable it to provide assistance to the sugar factories;

(b) what are the details thereof; and

(c) if decision has not been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c) The Government of Maharashtra had sent a request in March, 1994 to the National Cooperative Development Corporation for release of Rs. 87.84 crore for setting up of 19 new Cooperative Sugar Factories. Assistance under this scheme is sanctioned by N.C.D.C. only after the term loans are sanctioned by the Central Financial Institutions after the appraisal of these projects. The N.C.D.C. has so far received sanction letters in respect of 16 projects from the Central Financial Institutions and the Board of Management of National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has approved investment loan assistance in respect of 5 new co-operative sugar factories for